(c) whether it is a fact that Government received an estimate in May, 2000 that the cost has been more than one lakh crore rupees; and

(d) if so, whether the same has been verified and actual estimates made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government has not estimated the cost to domestic consumers or national economy on account of JPM Act, 1987.

(c) and (d) Government has received a representation from All India Flat Tape Manufactures' Association, Bangalore indicating one lakh crores of Rupees of estimated national loss. These figures are not supported by data and have not been verified. However, cement and urea have been exempted from the provisions of the JPM Act, 1987.

Export of cotton yarn and garments

3164. SHRI K.M. KHAN Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports made of cotton yarn and readymade garments from the country during the last three years, years-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that economically it is not gainful to export raw-cotton; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to reduce the export of raw-cotton and the value of raw-cotton actually exported during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) The value of exports of cotton yarn and readymade garments from the country during the last three years year-wise is as under:-

(in Million US $)

Year (April-March)	Cotton Yarn	Cotton Garments
[illegible]-1999	1415.86	3761.5
1999-2000	1543.82	3875.6
2000-2001	1418.65	3761.5

(b) and (c) The cotton export-import policy of the Government aims at providing a reasonable return to the growers for their produce and making available quality raw material to the user industry at a competitive prices. The value of raw cotton exported during last three years, year-wise is as under:

Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Value of raw cotton exported (Rs. in crores)
1998-1999	86.71
1999-2000	83.60
2000-2001	47.23

Sick textile mills in the country

3165. SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of sick textile mills in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of textile mills revived since the formation of the Bureau of Financial Reconstruction, the National Textile Corporation (NTC) and STC; and

(c) the reasons for prolonged sickeness despite the policy for restoration and disinvestments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) A Statement is enclosed (*See* below).

(b) BIFR/AAIFR has sanctioned rehabilitation scheme in respect of 44 units. In addition 33 cases were declared no longer sick by BIFR and 4 cases were dropped as their net worth became positive.

(c) Sickness of textile mills can be attributed to many factors including obsolete technology, increase in cost of inputs, difficulties in getting timely and adequate credit, mismanagement, recessionary conditions, etc. Apart from the above, one main reason of sickness is the structural transformation resulting in composite units in the organised sector losing ground to powerloom in the decentralised sector on account of later's greater cost effectiveness.